

PUBLISHED ON THE 5<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup> AND 24<sup>th</sup> OF EVERY MONTH.

NUMBER 10

Representative in Brazil:  
*Alberto J. P. Hargreaves*  
RUA 1º DE MARÇO, 76. Rio de Janeiro

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY  
for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 25th  
of the month.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 20\$000 per annum for Brazil,  
\$10.00 or £2 for abroad.

SINGLE COPIES: 600 reis; for sale at the office  
of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rio do  
Ondador.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by

GEORGE H. PHELPS, Esq.,

154 Nassau Street, New York.

Messrs. STREET & CO.

35 Cornhill, LONDON E. C.

Messrs. BATES, HENRY & CO.

37 Wallbrook, LONDON, E. C.

Messrs. JOHN MILLER & CO.,

São Paulo and Santos.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 5th, 1886.

THE news from the south is at last assuming a definite character, from which it appears that the invasion of Uruguay took place about the 28th ult. There were reports of an invasion some weeks ago, both by telegraph and by mail, but the actual crossing of the Uruguay river did not take place until the time above stated. According to telegrams from Buenos Aires, some three or four river steamers were seized at Concordia with which Arredondo crossed into Uruguay, effecting a landing near Paysandú, but according to another telegram from Montevideo the crossing was effected further up near Monte Caseros. The force under Arredondo and Castro is variously estimated from 2,000 to 6,000 men, well armed and equipped. Subsequent news show that the situation is becoming highly critical. A telegram from Montevideo on the 30th to the *Gazeta de Notícias* says that the government forces, both officers and men, are going over to the insurgents with arms and equipments, while a line telegram from Jaguarão, on the Brazilian frontier, announces the capture of Artigas by the latter and a cutting of telegraph communication. In view of the fact that the revolutionary leader is a soldier of courage and experience, that his men are well armed and equipped, and that the movement is not political but patriotic in character, the chances are clearly in their favor. The despotism of Santos has been a heavy burden upon the country for many years, and it will require only a fair promise of success to the insurgents to rouse the whole country against him. The latest news is to the effect that two engagements have occurred, in one of which the insurgents were victorious—the government officers admitting their defeat—and in the other they were defeated, General Castro and some 600 or 800 men being captured. Another telegram of the 2nd reports the defeat of Arredondo. The news, however, are both meagre and unsatisfactory.

BESIDES this successful invasion of Uruguay, it now appears that Paraguay also is in a state of revolution. A telegram from S. Borja, on the western frontier of Rio Grande do Sul, dated the 31st ult., states that the country is in open rebellion, and that the new president, General Escobar, had been assassinated after only five days in office. How serious the difficulty may be, or what causes have brought it about, are not yet known. It is clear, however, that a revolution in Paraguay in conjunction

with another in Uruguay, will tend to complicate matters seriously in the south. Both of these countries are objects of contention between Brazil and the Argentine Republic, and no change can therefore take place between them which will not attract the jealous attention of both. As regards Paraguay, the public is so slightly informed regarding that country that no one can conjecture why a revolution has broken out. There has been a general impression that Paraguay is now peaceful and prosperous, and that the country is trying to repair the losses occasioned by the misrule of Lopez and the war with Brazil and the Argentine Republic. Should this impression prove untrue there will be sincere regret on every side, not only on account of the Paraguayans themselves, but because of the influence which that country, when strong and prosperous, can exert for the maintenance of peace between her two powerful neighbors.

THE position in which Brazil and the Argentine Republic is placed by this revolution in Uruguay, is unavoidably one of great difficulty and delicacy. Notwithstanding the assurances of the government, it will require great skill and address to avoid complications which will bring the two countries into open conflict. The situation is simply this: both countries are interested in gaining and maintaining supremacy in Uruguayan affairs, and both are necessarily partisans in this civil war, because Santos is known to be most friendly to Brazil and Arredondo to the Argentine Republic. The latter was educated in the Argentine army, has spent his life there, and is practically an Argentine. More than that, a large part of his success, should he win, will be due to the aid and encouragement openly and secretly given him by the authorities and people of the Argentine Republic. Should the revolution succeed, therefore, Brazil will certainly lose the influential position at Montevideo which she has held under the Santos government. It is idle for the prime minister to announce that "there is no fear of international complications," and that "our essential interests are not injured" by the present conflict. Arredondo's success clearly means a second place for Brazil, with Argentine supremacy in Uruguayan affairs, and that supremacy means an advantage in the struggle for Montevideo, of which the Argentine Republic will not be slow to avail itself. Were the Argentines less ambitious, less aggressive and less tricky, then Brazil might truthfully say that "there is no fear of international complications," but as matters stand and with the facts and influences known to the whole world, such a statement should be taken *cum grano salis*.

THE London correspondent of the *Jornal do Commercio*, writing under date of the 6th ult. (*vide Jornal* of the 29th ult.) makes the following statement regarding the subscriptions to the new loan:

"The loan was undoubtedly a great triumph and Brazil has a right to feel elated with so brilliant a result."

I do not believe, however, that our loan was covered three or four times, as was reported during the first days. These reports, in my opinion, did not pass beyond the talk of brokers (*jogo de praça*) and, though the bonds may now be at a small premium, I shall not be surprised to shortly see them below the price of emission, when the artificial effervescence caused by the efforts of the stock-jobbers has passed.

In view of this frank statement, which comes from a source not to be classed as unfriendly, what are we to think of that official telegram announcing that the loan had been covered five times over? As the *Jornal's* correspondent well says, the loan was a "great triumph," so great in fact, and so unwarranted by the actual condition of Brazil's finances, that we could

not help doubting the accuracy of the first report. There was no occasion, therefore, for exaggeration, for the plain truth was in itself a cause for exultation. As the London press observes, and the *Jornal's* correspondent reiterates, the causes for this unexpected success are undoubtedly to be found in the two simple facts that the loan was placed on the market by the Rothschilds and that money is worth only 2% on the London market. Without the influence of this great banking house, which had taken the precaution to carefully prepare the way in advance for the loan, it is doubtful whether it would have been taken so readily, even with money at 2%. The English investor, as a rule, follows the lead or advice of the few great names in the London money market. Add to this the fact that Brazil has punctually paid her foreign interest obligations and that very little is known about her internal affairs among the masses of investors, and we have the secret of the successful placing of this loan.

It was not a matter of surprise on the 1st inst. when the *Jornal do Commercio* announced the decision of the minister of finance to place an internal loan of 50,000,000\$ on this market. The fact that negotiations were in progress some time ago for this purpose was well known, and the circumstance that two banks held Treasury bills more than enough to cover the loan was an assurance that the transaction would be realized. On the morning of the 2nd, the loan was formally announced and subscriptions were opened at the Banco do Brazil. The result, as anticipated, was that the whole loan was taken before the close of the day, one bank alone taking over a half of the whole issue for itself and, as reported, one other bank, who together held 23,500,000\$ in Treasury bills. The amount taken by the Banco do Brazil does not appear, but as that institution held 42,600,000\$ in Treasury bills at the end of February it is to be inferred that the balance remaining over after the three subscriptions published on the morning of the 3rd—amounting to 37,000,000\$—would be totally insufficient to meet its requirements. This bank may, of course, prefer cash, but where is the cash to come from? Taking out the 26,000,000\$ subscribed by the Banco Rural, there remains only 24,000,000\$ (minus discounts) to satisfy the 42,600,000\$ of Treasury bills held by it. At the end of February (the March statements are not yet published) the outstanding amount of Treasury bills was 66,100,000\$, besides which the Treasury owed the Banco do Brazil 20,328,000\$ on account current—a total floating indebtedness of 86,428,000\$. An issue of *apólices* to the extent of only 50,000,000\$ can therefore only partially satisfy these obligations, and the loan therefore becomes nothing more than a private settlement in part with a few creditors of the Treasury. In no sense can the loan be considered a popular one, nor can it be considered adequate to meet the requirements of the Treasury, for which reason there is some ground for the rumor on 'Change that another 50,000,000\$ loan is contemplated. The statement that a conversion of 6% *apólices* into those of 5% is contemplated with the proceeds of any part of this loan is of course purely chimerical.

THE province of São Paulo has just inaugurated a work which, if fully and thoroughly carried out, will result in an incalculable benefit. At the suggestion of the provincial president, and with the hearty support of both parties in the provincial assembly, a bill has just been passed authorizing a scientific exploration of the province, and voting 50,000\$ for the first year's

work. The intention is to make this exploration as complete as possible, for which purpose it will be geographical, topographical and geological in character, and its maps and reports will not only show these characteristics but will also show the roads, river courses, soil, climatic conditions, and the mineral and agricultural resources of the province. For the purposes of immigration these data will be invaluable, providing of course that the authorities are prepared to give prompt information as to the lands not yet occupied. The general plan of the exploration is very similar to that organized by the late Prof. Ch. Fred. Hartt for the whole empire, and its execution has been entrusted one of his most trusted pupils and assistants, Prof. O. A. Derby, from whose hands may be confidently expected the best possible results. If now the province, or the general government, would supplement this work with definite geodetic surveys of all public lands, which might be done under a law of 1850 without any additional legislation whatever, the province of São Paulo would at last be in a position to meet the immigrant at its very doors with all the information required for his choice of a home. Unfortunately, Brazil has thus far ignored the advantages and necessities of such a policy. No one is more ignorant of his own country than the Brazilian, and no one knows less of its fertility, climatology and local advantages. Thus far much of the failure of colonizing has been due to the gross ignorance of officials as to the localities arbitrarily chosen for the homes of colonists. With the maps and reports of Prof. Derby, and a knowledge of the location of public lands which a proper land survey would give, the authorities of São Paulo will easily avoid these errors in the future. The exploration will be expensive, of course, but it will be an investment infinitely better for the province than the granting of subsidies to private enterprises.

AFTER a quarter century of talk, and after many surveys and projects, two of which were by eminent foreign engineering experts, the government is able to resolve nothing further in the matter of improving the port of Santos than the ordering of new surveys. Three of these are to be made at once, and how many more are to follow no one can foretell. If the experience of the past may be accepted as an indication of what may be expected in the future, another quarter century will pass before these important works are carried out, and even then they will be as defective as they will surely have been costly. One of the greatest errors which has been made in this business is that of permitting inexperienced men to change and modify the plans drawn up by experts, from which has resulted a confusion and multiplicity of details which few intelligent contractors would care to face. And in the meantime the commerce of Santos has been making rapid advances, and as a coffee-shipping port is rapidly overhauling Rio itself. In a few years, fewer perhaps than most men realize, the port of Santos will be even more important than that of Rio in the coffee trade, and a close second in the import trade. The reasons for this are clear. While the coffee-producing areas of Rio and Minas can not be much further extended and are already showing signs of decline because of the exhaustion of the soil and the character of the country which requires the slave and his hoe for its cultivation, the coffee-producing areas in São Paulo are being rapidly extended and still have extensive tracts of arable land yet untouched. In Rio the steep hillsides preclude the use of the plow and cultivator, while in São Paulo nearly all the coffee lands can be

cultivated with these tools, thus rendering the employment of free labor practicable and profitable. While therefore the coffee product of Rio and Minas must decline with the extinction of slavery, that of São Paulo will surely increase. Besides this the spreading railway system of São Paulo is bringing an enormous section of the Empire into direct communication with Santos, and as the districts within this area become settled with free laborers, and as their industries are developed, their consumption of imported goods will tend to swell the trade of that port. It is clear, therefore, that the future of the city of Santos is most promising, and that no time should be lost in anticipating the needs of a great commercial port. There may be good reasons for the resolve of the minister to have other surveys made, but when it is all done who is to choose between them? Who else but an expert is competent to decide between rival projects? or does the minister think that any man can do this? In our opinion, the only safe policy to pursue is to accept the surveys and plans of a recognized expert for the work, such as those of Hawkslaw, or of Roberts, and then to execute it either in sections, or under one great contract. The first method would seem preferable, as the work could then be carried on more in conformity to the growing necessities of the port and to the financial resources of the public treasury.

#### FALLEN GREATNESS.

From the time that the legendary Belisarius (who was we believe no relative to the present minister of finance) fell from the post of general in chief of the Athenian armies and begged an obolus in the streets of Athens, to the present time, the spectacle of fallen greatness has ever caused a sneer from the cynic, ridicule from the multitude and sympathy from the moralist.

From Belisarius to Prince Obá II of Africa may appear to a superficial observer a great leap in comparisons. Yet it is not so great as may at the first glance appear. For both were military men and served their country, and if the one begged his obolus in distress, the other would perhaps have *pedido* 40 reis had this become necessary.

Among the most assiduous frequenters of the imperial receptions held on each Saturday evening was Ensign Galvão, whose name was duly reported as having waited upon His Majesty by the daily papers, and this not so very long ago.

Ensign Galvão served bravely in the army, received a medal, we believe; and it is his fall we have now to deplore.

Ensign Galvão, Prince Obá II (broadly) of Africa losing, it appears, his appreciation of what is due from descendants of royalty, has misbehaved himself. He has slept in the embraces of Bacchus and in charge of the police; he has forced the doors, for unlawful and unmentionable purposes, of some of his fellow country-women, and he has altogether behaved himself as no scion of any royal family, to our knowledge, has behaved within the present century.

Can there be any sadder sight than that of a prince, an ensign and a frequenter of imperial receptions, fallen to the position of an occupant of a police cell, a persecutor of virgins, and a *bummer* generally? We think not. Not even the decadence of Belisarius can match this occurrence, and what the reasons for this sudden fall from an honorable and enviable position to one of the extreme contrary are worthy the investigations of such moralists as we have in this Empire.

That a prince be "overtaken" is no new fact in history, nor is a moderate amount of gallantry on the part of such considered a crime by many; but the combination of

these two to forcible entrance into the premises of respectable parties is a novelty which will be reserved in history for this city.

It may be, and indeed is, said that the Prince is *non compos mentis*. But the period between his paying his respects at Court and showing such unprincely instincts is so short, that some very severe moral disappointment, or disgust, must have suddenly reduced him to his present state, and it is a pity that his declaration upon this point should not be obtained. We cannot believe that Prince Obá II of (broadly) Africa is any more insane now, than he was when he received at imperial receptions, and his effusions published by some of the daily press, unless, indeed, it may have happened that he is one of the many disappointed applicants for the office of notaries public, which have recently so exercised the minds of such military men as have aspired to them.

#### THE NEW INTERNAL LOAN.

The following is the official announcement of the new internal 5% loan, as published in the *Diário Oficial* of the 2nd inst :

In virtue of an authorization from the Councilor Minister of Finance, a subscription is opened in the Banco do Brazil for a loan of 50,000,000 in *apólices* of 1,000\$ and 500\$, bearing interest at 5%, payable semi-annually, counting from the 1st of January last.

The conditions of the subscription are the following :

Rate of emission 95% %.

Payment in five installments, that is to say :

10% in the act of subscription, or.....	100,000
15% on the 1st of June, or.....	150,000
20% on the 2nd of August, or.....	200,000
25% on the 1st of September, or.....	250,000
25% on the 3rd of November, or.....	250,000

To subscribers for 5,000 *apólices* will be accorded a reduction of 0.2% to those of 10,000 that of 0.4%, and to those of 20,000 that of 0.8%.

Subscribers will have the right of anticipating their payments, a premium being allowed them corresponding in 5% per annum.

Payment can be made in current money, in Treasury bills, and in bills of banks of deposit, subject to discount, when they are not at maturity.

The subscription will begin on the 2nd inst., from 11 to 3 p. m., and continue in the 10th inst., when it will be closed, if it be not satisfied before.

From the *New York Shipping List*

#### ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE COFFEE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The more prominent features of the coffee trade of the United States during 1885, have been, first, a further increase in consumption as compared with previous years; second, an extremely low range of values throughout the year; and, third, the change that has become established in the methods of conducting business, more particularly with respect to the product of Brazil, which constitutes the bulk of our supply. Increased consumption has been due partly to the growth of population, but unquestionably the most important element has been the increasing popularity of coffee as a beverage among all classes, while its relative cheapness to consumers as a food staple has not been without its influence. The extent to which roasted coffee is now prepared and distributed has had much to do with its increased popularity. So long as this preliminary preparation had to be accomplished in the kitchen, the loss and labor that was entailed deterred many from its use. A lack of care or experience in this important process was apt to cause waste, in addition to the ununiform and imperfect results obtained, but this has been entirely obviated by the erection of large roasting establishments throughout the country, where, with the aid of improved machinery, and by the utilization of many ingenious inventions this labor is all performed perfectly and satisfactorily, and consumers are enabled to obtain from retailers an article that is thoroughly prepared for cooking. This fact, together with the relatively low prices that have been established during the past two years, has made coffee peculiarly the poor man's diet, and greatly popularized and extended its use with all classes. The extent to which low prices have influenced consumption may be readily appreciated from the fact that the average price of Rio during the year under review is the lowest since 1852. The changed methods of doing business relate to the manner of importation and sale. Jobbers and roasters now supply their wares chiefly

by purchases made direct in Rio, that is, instead of coffee being imported here for sale, its sale has been accomplished in most instances before it is shipped, and the sea coast ports have become clearing houses, and distributing centers, rather than marts where actual merchandise is bought and sold. The net results of low prices and new methods of business have been narrow profits to importers and dealers and a year of trade that, while in no sense disastrous has not proved one of singular prosperity to those engaged therein. These features have not been confined, however, to the coffee trade alone, but have characterized, to a greater or less extent, the operations of the year in almost every department of commercial activity and may be readily traced to the natural development of the tendencies of the times, after experiencing a long period of trade depression and the practice of close economy. The existing condition of affairs has resulted from keen competition, a radical improvement in the methods of transportation by water, as well as on land, increased facilities for rapid communication with all parts of the world, the abundance and cheapness of money, the closer relations existing between buyer and seller, and a consequent disposition to trade upon a narrower margin of profit. The fact that the yearly average price for fair to prime Rio is the lowest since 1852, is the best proof of its relative cheapness during the year, but the very narrow fluctuations of the market have been of still greater importance in restricting the opportunities for obtaining more than a living profit.

Consumption east of the Rocky Mountains has increased in comparison with 1884, 11,855 tons, or 5.3 per cent, which although not as great an increase as shown the year previous, nevertheless means about one-half pound more for every man, woman and child of our population, which is a very considerable expansion, considering the relative proportion of this population that are not coffee drinkers. This brings the per capita consumption of the country up to about 9.31 pounds, against 7.61 pounds in 1879. While the United States, as a whole, is one of the largest consumers of coffee in the world, its population is not so universally addicted to its use as Holland, where the per capita consumption is about 21 pounds, or in Denmark and Belgium, where it amounts to about 13½ pounds, but with these exceptions we are the largest individual consumers of the beverage. In this connection it is worthy of remark that Great Britain shows a steady decrease within the past few years, the quantity imported last year, which amounted to only 41,000 tons, being less than one-half what it was four years previously.

The total importations of all kinds of coffee have been 16,938 tons in excess of the previous year, that the stocks carried over January 1, 1886, were 1,785 tons less than at the corresponding date in 1885, and that there was exported 3,700 tons more than during 1884, thereby resulting in an increased consumption of 11,855 tons. Brazil has been the most important source of supply, the United States absorbing by far the largest proportion of the product of that empire, and the direct importations from there forming about 73 per cent of the total quantity of all kinds imported. The total importation of Brazil coffee last year from all sources was 3,180,343 bags, against 2,787,111 bags in 1884, an increase of 393,232 bags. There has been a slight falling off in the importation from Venezuela and the United States of Columbia which amount to only 417,632 bags, against 462,040 the year previous. This has been due to the political disturbances in the latter states, which prevailed from March to September, and in some unexplained way led to the disappearance of over 40,000 bags that was expected from that source. The direct receipts from Java and Sumatra show a considerable decrease compared with last year owing to smaller crops in those islands, but the deficiency has been more than made up by increased importations from Macassar, which, although inferior in quality and price, has no doubt been readily consumed by an unsuspicious public as "old Government Java." There has been an increase in the receipts of Mexican, which are nearly double those of last year, and would seem to point to increased cultivation. These grades are of excellent quality and appearance, but in the hands of the distributor they lose their identity and find their way into consumption in the various mixtures that are sold to the public under other names. In addition to 43,753 packages received at New York, about 32,500 packages were imported at New Orleans and Galveston. The importation of Mocha is about the same as last year, but the 18,000 bales received at all the ports is but a small percentage of the similar appearing beans being used by mixers to supplement the supply of genuine Mocha. There has been a considerable increase in the importations from Holland, which are nominally brought over as the product of the East Indies, but the mixing prohibitions of Dutch coffee traders are too well known to make the identity of these grades in any sense sure.

From the *St. Louis Crocker*, January 28.

#### IMPORTS OF AMERICAN COFFEES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1885.

The first quarterly report of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury department has just been issued, and it gives in detail the imports into the United States from all the countries south of us for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885. From the statistics given we compile some statements that will be of interest to all dealers in coffee.

The following table shows the imports of coffee, by pounds, into this country for the fiscal year 1885, from the principal coffee producing countries of America, compared with the imports of the two preceding years :

Countries	1885.	1884.	1883.
Brazil	406,714,346	347,873,001	315,465,986
Mexico	10,041,421	9,975,466	17,000,669
Central American States	36,811,072	31,827,573	22,449,112
Haiti	19,034,688	16,825,183	22,527,050
Dutch West Indies	322,620	1,221,858	3,444,497
British West Indies	3,896,569	5,295,937	7,888,404
United States of Columbia	4,608,886	8,127,733	6,956,908
Venezuela	53,564,130	53,363,405	43,759,719
Porto Rico	4,864,183	217,827	80,286
Total	539,800,332	474,288,093	494,974,968

It will be noted that the imports for 1885 are some 65,000,000 pounds larger than for 1884, and nearly 50,000,000 pounds more than for 1883. The imports from Brazil are very large—nearly 60,000,000 pounds in excess of last year. Outside of Brazil the increase is something over 5,000,000 pounds. The Central American states and Venezuela still continue to furnish large supplies, while Mexico does not loom to the front with the bigness of a few years ago.

It has frequently been said that low prices would decrease the cultivation of coffee, but no evidence has yet been produced that there is any decrease in coffee culture. On the contrary, there appears to be an increase.

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The Brazilian authorities are concentrating troops in Rio Grande do Sul.

—One fatal case of yellow fever was reported by a physician in Santos on the 21st ult.

—São Paulo is to have another newspaper, which will be known as *O Provinciano* and edited by Dr. Martin Francisco.

—The São Paulo papers are full of notices of thefts and burglaries. Do the São Paulo policemen go to roost with the chickens?

—The municipal council of Itá, São Paulo, is negotiating for a loan of 125,000\$ for the construction of waterworks for that city.

—According to the *Gazeta* of Campinas of the 23rd ult. the revenue collector of that city is refusing to receive notes of the Banco do Brazil.

—The Santos lazaretto is completely in ruins, and nothing has been done, except to substitute a conservative for the liberal care-taker (*zelador*), to put it in order.

—There is a report to the effect that Dr. Caio Prachi, a brother of the minister of agriculture, is to succeed Dr. Escagnolle Taunay in the presidency of Paraná.

—The old story! Some children were playing with a gun on a plantation near Pindamonhangaba a few days since. One of them, only five years of age, will never do so again.

—The São Paulo provincial assembly has increased the appropriation for a monument to José Bonifácio to 10,000\$, and the bill has been signed by the provincial president.

—The government has been advised of the liberation of 1,555 sexagenarian slaves in the municipality of Parahyba do Sul. The number of these subject to time service is not published.

—After five days quarantine the British steamer *Anethyst* was given a clean bill of health by Dr. Nuno de Andrade, of this port, and was permitted to enter the port of Santos on the 23rd ult.

—Thus far the province of Espirito Santo has emancipated 422 slaves under the provisions of the Rio Branco law and at a total cost of 284,315\$925. The number of sexagenarian slaves in the province liberated under the provisions of the last law is 950.

—The São Paulo chief of police has been devoting all his energies lately to the preparation of a project for the regulation of nurses and house servants, which project has been presented to the municipal council. And in the meantime robberies, burglaries and petty thefts are thriving undisturbed!

—The police of Santos gathered in the author of 150 chicken thefts on the 23rd ult., but he is still a poor man, being able to sport only three names, José Maria Caboclo. "Pinto de Mattos" would certainly be a good surname for him to now assume.

—Counterfeit 5\$ and 10\$ notes have appeared in Campinas, S. Paulo.

—It is proposed to establish a banking institution at Limeira, S. Paulo, with a capital of 500,000\$.

—A man in Campinas, S. Paulo, on the 21st ult. took a whole bottle of Bristol's pills at a dose and is now "where the wicked, etc."

—The *Kermesse* and ball held at Petropolis last month in favor of the Asylo de Sta. Isabel, an orphan asylum, produced 7,400\$.

—On the 28th February a free-born girl, of slave parents, was married in the province of Minas Geraes. This is said to be the first marriage of an *ingenue* that has been reported. Probably others will follow.

—The minister of agriculture has had the Mogy-guassu improvements and the American system of river boats in use there examined by Engineer Benjamin Franklin de Albuquerque Lima, with the purpose of introducing the same on the Rio Parana-hyba, province of Sergipe.

—The April, May and June official valuation (*pauta*) on coffee in Minas Geraes, for the purpose of fixing the export duty, will be 401 reis per kilo., the provincial export duty being, therefore, 16.4 reis per kilo. The sugar *pauta* will be 245 reis and the export tax 7.35 reis per kilo.

—A judicial slave auction was held at Limeira, São Paulo, a few days since, which was largely attended. The bidding on some slaves went up as high as 1,600\$, notwithstanding the maximum valuation in the *Saravia* Cotejipe compact is 900\$. It would seem that the planters have little fear of an immediate collapse of "the foundation of our society."

—The São Paulo board of health is taking vigorous measures to put down the epidemic of small-pox which has broken out in that city. Its first act was to fine a physician 200\$ for attending a small-pox patient without reporting it to the board. Of course the first step is to establish the authority and dignity of the board, after which some other similar measure of relief will be taken into consideration.

—The trial of José Pinto de Almeida Junior at Campinas for the murder of Victorino de Menezes in October 1884, resulted in a conviction and a sentence of imprisonment for life and a fine of 12 per cent. of the money taken from his victim. The murderer was connected with the Campinas agency of the Banco Mercantil de Santos, and the crime was committed in his own house where his victim had come for money.

—The *Correio de Santos* of the 27th says that if an epidemic of yellow fever should now break out in Santos, the responsibility must rest wholly upon the shoulders of Dr. Nuno de Andrade, the Rio health inspector, who gave a clean bill of health to the *Amethyst* only three or four days after deaths from that disease had occurred on board. The customs guard put on board at Santos has since been attacked by fever.

—The February revenue receipts in Paraná were 14,707\$047 from the Parangal custom house and 11,181\$499 from the Antonina *moeda de rendita*, making a total of 25,888\$546, against 24,915\$839 in the same month of last year. The official value of the imports into the province for the month was 37,058\$359, on which the duties were 15,361\$862, and of the exports 115,371\$228, on which the duties amounted to 8,084\$494.

—The people of Santos are complaining bitterly of the defective sanitary service of that port. The government allows only 160\$ a month for a port inspector, 80\$ for his secretary, and 18\$50 a day for boatmen. No physician can afford to devote much time to the service at that price, besides boatmen can not be hired for the wages fixed. Moreover, the port inspector has no boat, and is therefore absolutely helpless. It would seem that all the money is being spent in Rio.

—A bill has been introduced into the São Paulo provincial assembly by Visconde do Pinahal for the repeal of the law imposing a tax of 2,000\$ on all slaves imported into that province. According to the *Diário Mercantil* the reason for this is to be found in the fact that some 40 or 50 slaves have been brought into São Paulo from Bahia and are for sale. When this hard-fisted Paulista gets down to Rio, he will probably ask the imperial assembly to repeal the Rio Branco law and the anti-slave trade law of 1831, so that Brazil can return once more to an unrestricted traffic in human flesh and blood.

—The São Paulo provincial assembly has passed a bill, which has been sanctioned by the president, authorizing the beginning of a geographical and geological exploration of that province, and voting 50,000\$ for the first year's work. The general direction of the exploration has been entrusted to Prof. O. A. Derby, director of the geological section of the national museum, who has already entered upon the work. His topographical engineer will be Dr. Theodoro Sanjaia, formerly connected with Col. Roberts in his survey of the port of Santos, and recently engaged on the S. Francisco river improvements. The Paranaquema valley will be the first section explored.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The government has appointed Dr. João Martins da Silva Coutinho, and the "Compagnie Générale des Chemins de Fer Brésiliens" Senator Ignacio Martins, arbitrators to settle pending questions.

—On the 30th ult. orders were given to collect 5,000\$ per month from the contractors of the Bahia and Alagoas extension. They have been granted a further period of 12 months for completing the works.

—The completion of the Sta. Isabel do Rio Preto line to the parish of Santa Isabel is announced. The formal inauguration is to take place on some day yet to be chosen by the president of Rio de Janeiro.

—The January traffic receipts of the Sorocabana railway amounted to 44,470\$360 and the expenditures to 26,648\$757. The receipts of the Tietê branch of the same road were 8,581\$410 and the expenditures 4,424\$615.

—At a general meeting of the São Carlos do União company on the 21st ult. a dividend at the rate of 8\$600 a share was declared for the half year ending 31st December last. The shareholders authorized the directors to proceed with the construction of the Jahn branch.

—The minister of agriculture has declined to accept a modification in the route of the Jahn branch of the S. Carlos do Pinahal line on the ground of the injuries occasioned by the ruinous competition growing out of the rivalry between the existing railways of São Paulo.

—The total receipts of the São Paulo Railway last year amounted to 6,174,741\$710, and the expenses 2,782,780\$500, leaving a surplus of 3,391,961\$210. Besides this, the company collected taxes amounting to 40,586\$800 for the general government, and 288,437\$990 for the province.

—We see by a São Paulo colleague that the return night train from that city is to leave the Norte station at 3:40 p. m. and will arrive here at 5:50 a. m., instead of the hours mentioned in our last number. The extra charge is variously reported to be from a half more to double the present fare. Any one interested can possibly find out all about it by making a special journey out to the Dom Pedro II station.

### LEOPOLDINA RAILWAY COMPANY.

We extract from the balance sheet, up to 31st December, 1885, as published in the *Jornal do Commercio* of 30th March, the following figures showing the position of this important company, second in importance only to the D. Pedro II line. The company has received many favors from the province of Minas Geraes and under prudent management should have a great future before it.

Capital.....	20,000,000\$
Less calls not yet made.....	9,723,780
Capital paid up.....	10,276,220\$
Reserve fund.....	136,554
Depreciation fund.....	350,049
Guarantee of interest and subvention from province of Minas paid and payable.....	2,159,808
Interest on debentures and dividends.....	339,343
Debentures, currency 1st series.....	3,219,200\$
do do 2nd do.....	9,102,200
do do 3rd do.....	2,546,000
do do União Mineira and Simãozinho companies.....	531,000
do gold.....	4,387,556
Total debenture debt.....	19,785,956\$
On the other side of the books appear:	
Material in store.....	246,243\$
do telegraph and traffic.....	48,131
Real estate.....	63,211
Shops.....	447,652
Rolling stock.....	1,734,682
Cost of line from Porto Novo to Cataguazes and Leopoldina branch.....	3,910,736
do from Cataguazes to S. Geraldo.....	2,630,795
do from S. Geraldo to Itahira do Mato-Dentro (constructing).....	6,490,805
do Murahê branch from Recreio to Tombos (do).....	4,172,491
do do Tombos to Manhuassu.....	410,400
do Pirapetinga branch from Volta Grande to Pirapetinga.....	832,100
do Simãozinho branch, from junction to Simãozinho.....	1,077,194
do Pomba branch and Serraria extension from Guarany to Pomba (constructing).....	1,192,419
do Rio Novo branch.....	162,993
do União Mineira line, including rolling stock, shops, etc.....	2,990,613
Total.....	23,870,517\$
Reconstructions.....	514,152
Subsidiary shares distributed, less sinking fund.....	3,219,200
Debentures of 2nd issue pledged.....	640,000

The auditors in their report state that the traffic expenses were 51 per cent. of receipts and that these latter show an increase of 1,016,693\$, while the former are 501,361\$ larger than in 1884-85.

## LOCAL NOTES

—The steam yacht *Golden Fleece* arrived here on the 28th ult., 20 days out from St. Vincent.

—A cablegram announces the arrival of the *Abirante Barroso* at New Orleans on the 26th ult.

—Quarantine at Montevideo and Buenos Aires on arrivals from Rio de Janeiro has been elevated to six days.

—The government has declared lapsed the concession granted to Joaquim Antonio Fernandes Pinheiro for the razing of Santo Antonio hill.

—The *Diário de Notícias* calls the English banks the leaders and the native institutions the pack animals (*bagageiros*) of the exchange market.

—On the 25th ult., anniversary of the Oath to the Constitution of the Empire, a *Te Deum* was sung and the Emperor held a reception at the city palace.

—The trial of D. Francisco da Silva Castro for embezzling to her two slave girls did not take place on the 29th, as the criminal was unable to appear.

—O *Faz* of the 27th hears that Sr. Miguel Ribeiro Lisboa, son-in-law of the minister of empire, is to substitute Lt. Com. De Lamer as manager of the Amazon Steam Navigation Co.

—It would seem that painting the hull of the *Abirante Barroso* preparatory to her arrival at New Orleans was of so important a character that it was made the subject of a cable message.

—The February importation of paper at this port was 3,112 bales, of which 1,716 came from Germany, 902 from Belgium, 508 from France, 48 from England, 38 from Italy, 21 from Portugal, and 19 from the United States.

—The trial of the aldermen who thought that the Santa Cruz *abolition* was made for their private benefit, is progressing slowly. That and the Fritz Mack & Co. inquiry, will probably give us something to think of for a long time to come.

—The Royal Mail steamer *Trent*, now on her way out to South America, has lately been thoroughly refitted and overhauled, and is now said to be one of the fastest and most comfortable ships in the service. She has been fitted up with electric lights.

—The directors of the União Telephônica have comprehensively advised the shareholders of the Companhia Telephônica that everything connected with the latter organization, except its board of directors, has ceased to exist. The old "board" never dies!

—It would seem, according to information received by the *Jornal*, that Russia is all torn up with joy because the Centro da Lavoura e Commercio is intending to make some coffee exhibitions there. The Russian heart has not been so profusely moved for many years.

—From the 1st to 15th ult. the exports from Rio, other than coffee, were of the official value of 115,285\$427, of which gold bars represent 7,532\$000 and silver 1,427\$200. The value of coffee was 2,816,954\$732. The official value of the exports from 1st July to 15th March for the year 1885-86, show a falling off of 392,318\$118.

—Never, perhaps, were Havas telegrams more important than those published here on the 27th. The Comtess de Chambord is dead; the railway between Valença and Tay in Portugal is completed, and the minister of foreign affairs at Rome has been decorated with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor. And yet there are people who complain!

—The members of the *Comitellazione Italiana* have had a recent meeting in which the *Voz del Popolo* was declared the only impartial organ of the Italian colony of this city. Votes of approbation were sent to the editor-in-chief of the *Paz* and *Gazeta do Tarde*. How is it that Italian monarchists go out of the way to compliment Brazilian republicans?

—Telegrams from the River Plate on the 29th reported the seizure of three or four river steamers at Concordia, with which Arredondo transported his force across the river into Uruguay. This force is estimated at 2,500 by some, and 3,000 by others. Other detachments were reported from various places along the river. A telegram to the *Faz* says that Arredondo has 6,000 men under his command.

—According to the *Diário de Notícias* the minister of agriculture has resolved to have the port of Santos examined by various engineers in order to obtain plans for the proposed dock improvements. Among those mentioned for this service are Drs. Ruy and Benjamin Franklin. If this process goes on much longer the government will be able to build a river front at Santos with the reports and other documents.

—Mr. Caio Prado, of the editorial staff of the *Correio Paulistano*, has initiated his parliamentary career by introducing a bill into the São Paulo provincial assembly for granting a subsidy of 20,000\$ a year to a first class opera company giving representations in that city. For a country so heavily taxed, and so poor that its revenue can not meet its expenses, it would seem that a subsidy for opera companies might be omitted!

—The construction of the reservoir on Morro da Nagoa, in Niteroi, was begun on the 31st ult.

—The American consulate has been removed to No. 42 Rua do Ouvidor, corner of the Becco das Candelas.

—It is announced that the Ferrari opera company will arrive here sometime during the early part of the current month.

—A telegram from Jaguará, Rio Grande do Sul, on the 30th ult., states that the telegraph wires in Uruguay had been cut, and that Artigas had fallen into the hands of the insurgents.

—The health authorities have permitted the re-exportation of the rice recently condemned, and which is stored in the Trapiçe Freitas, but have refused to allow the owners to manipulate it previous to shipment.

—The captain of the *Valparaíso*, which entered port on the evening of the 31st ult., reports having encountered the German steamer *Argentina* 80 miles this side of Pernambuco with a broken screw. The latter was bound for Bahia.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* of the 1st inst. calls attention to the difficulties encountered by the inspector general as to the sanitary state of the city, and to the too common practice of making false returns of yellow fever cases.

—The new slave registry was opened on the 31st ult. and will not be closed for the space of one year. The whole business might easily be completed in thirty days, but it does not serve the purpose of the slaveholder to be in a hurry.

—It is said that the tram drivers still run down the grade where the recent disaster occurred on Santa Theresia, at a dangerous speed. Would it not be well for the company to put a stop to the practice, and to compel drivers to use their brakes a little more in such places?

—At its session of the 1st inst. the municipal council adopted a resolution creating a tax of 2,000\$ on every slave imported into the municipality. The aldermen also resolved to renew their solicitations for subscriptions for the emancipation of slaves within the city.

—Is it not a little singular that nothing more is heard from those revenue stamp counterfeiters? And can it be true, after all, that the suspicion is justified by the facts that the stamps were making to cover up some defalcation, and that there are influential personages connected with it.

—The complaint of the municipal council that it has no means to carry out the improvements in the Santa Cruz slaughter house ordered by the imperial government, has led the minister of empire to call upon the aldermen for the plans and estimates or the necessary repairs to the end that the means required may be advanced from the public treasury!

—A medical commission, consisting of the inspector general of hygiene and two doctors, examined the quarters of the 7th infantry battalion at the S. Antonio convent on the 31st ult., and was greatly disappointed as to the sanitary condition. The inspector will at once ask that the battalion be removed to other quarters.

—The inauguration and dedication of the new "house of prayer" of the Pínnimene Evangelical Church at No. 175 Rua de S. Joaquin will take place to-morrow, April 4th, at 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. The pastor, Rev. João M. G. Santos, desires to extend a cordial invitation to all English people who may feel inclined to attend the services.

—It is to be sincerely hoped that among them all, ministers and city fathers, a solution of the abstruse question will be reached. The minister of empire wants his colleague of agriculture to have the time tables of the D. Pedro II railway so modified that the brief will arrive in the city at 5 a.m. What time we are to breakfast does not appear.

—The defaulting teller of the English Bank, Sr. Ignacio Marques de Gouvêa, appears to have taken up his abode for the present in the Argentine Republic. It is said that the Brazilian legation there has asked for his extradition, but as no treaty exists for that purpose it is doubtful whether the request will be granted. It is said that Gouvêa's feelings are very much hurt because of the unceremonious manner in which his cash box was opened and because the police were not called in as witnesses. The feelings of a thief over such a gross infraction of the law, are something pitiful to contemplate.

—According to a recent statistical exhibit, which we find noticed by some of our colleagues, the total number of deaths in this city from fevers between January 1st and March 23rd was 1,055. The total, including the Jurupina hospital, was 1,324, of which 880 were from yellow fever. The deaths at Jurupina amounted to 268, but it is not stated that they were all from yellow fever, though the presumption is that they were. This statement does not include the city of Niteroi, where the fever has been very severe, nor is it as correct regarding yellow fever deaths in this city as we could wish. It is the general testimony that much of the mortality from yellow fever is deliberately covered up by the physicians and authorities, and that the daily death rate is much greater than that reported. A former president of the board of health is on record to this effect.





## Miscellaneous.

paid		
15	Amazon Steam Navigation.....	—8
10	English Bank of Rio, Lim.....	12-13
10	London & Brazilian Bank, Lim.....	—14½
10	Cent. Braz. Sugar Factories Pref.....	—25½
25	Rio City Improvements.....	—104
100	do do deb. 5 per. ct.....	—156
2	Braz. street tramways, Lim.....	11-13½
10	Braz. Submarine Tel.....	103-106
100	do bonds 5 per. cent.....	6½-6½
15	West & Braz. Tel. Lim.....	103-105
7½	do do prefer.....	103-105
7½	do do deb. A 6 per. cent.....	103-105
100	do do B do.....	103-105
100	do do 6 per. cent. deb.....	102-105
20	Bahia Gas.....	26½-27½
10	do do 10 per. cent. Pref.....	—
10	Pará do.....	4½-5
20	Rio de Janeiro do.....	24½-25½
10	São Paulo do.....	16-17
100	S. John del Rey gold mine.....	85-90

## MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, April 3rd, 1886.

## Exports.

Coffee.—The market has ruled quiet since our last report of the 23rd ult., but as receipts are only moderate brokers have not changed quotations, which are however somewhat nominal in the absence of business. Exporters seem unwilling to enter the market with any degree of freedom, and dealers on the other hand show no inclination to force sales, although exchange is higher and advices from consuming markets are not considered favorable.

The sales since our last report have been:

65,227 bags for United States	
11,218 " Europe	
3,924 " Elsewhere	

80,369 bags.

The clearances for the same period have been:

United States:	bags.
Mar. 23 New York Amer str <i>Pinnace</i> .....	1,010
26 do Ger bag <i>Acta</i> .....	4,500
27 do Br str <i>Sirius</i> .....	7,974
31 do " <i>Nivisau</i> .....	14,959
31 Baltimore Br bk <i>Campanero</i> .....	2,500
April 1 New Orleans Br str <i>Laurel</i> .....	17,337
1 New York Nor bk <i>Mississippi</i> .....	14,933

Europe:	
Mar. 23 Portugal Port by <i>Armando</i> .....	100
24 London Br str <i>Tagus</i> .....	647
24 Mediterranean Fr str <i>La France</i> .....	3,390
26 Hamburg Ger str <i>Buenos Aires</i> .....	7,119
27 Plymouth L.O. Russ str <i>Orion</i> .....	13,913
28 London Belg str <i>Hevelius</i> .....	36

Elsewhere:	
Mar. 29 River Plate Br str <i>Nova</i> .....	773
April 1 Sandy Point " <i>Valparaiso</i> .....	30

Receipts for the last eleven days have averaged 9,363 bags against 9,266 bags for the preceding ten days.

The daily average in March was:

against	9,154 bags	in 1885
"	11,930 " "	1884
"	15,123 " "	1883
"	6,095 " "	1882
"	12,047 " "	1881
"	6,393 " "	1880

The brokers' quotations this morning were:

Washed.....	\$1.50-1.55	per 100 lbs.
Superior.....	1.55-1.60	per 100 lbs.
Good first.....	1.60-1.65	per 100 lbs.
Regular first.....	1.65-1.70	per 100 lbs.
Ordinary first.....	1.70-1.75	per 100 lbs.
Good second.....	1.75-1.80	per 100 lbs.
Ordinary second.....	1.80-1.85	per 100 lbs.
Capitana.....	1.85-1.90	per 100 lbs.
Escolha.....	1.90-1.95	per 100 lbs.

Stock was this morning estimated to be 252,000 bags by one broker, and 233,000 bags by another.

## Vessels loading and to load.

New York	Br str <i>Memnon</i> .....	20,000
New Orleans	" <i>Auchtyl</i> .....	14,000
New York	" <i>Italy</i> engaged.....	11,000
do	" <i>Hercules</i> do.....	12,000
Hamburg	Gr str <i>Hamburg</i> .....	7,000
do	" <i>Rosario</i> do.....	1,400

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio during nine months of crop years.

DESTINATION	1885-86	1884-85	1883-84
UNITED STATES			
New York.....	1,432,715	1,351,025	1,087,308
Baltimore.....	350,064	413,793	160,731
Hampton Roads f. o.....	—	—	37,164
Richmond.....	9,201	—	17,786
Charleston.....	9,252	49,664	—
Savannah.....	—	—	34,117
Mobile.....	—	7,000	7,000
New Orleans.....	265,231	1,003,034	173,835
Galveston.....	40,298	72,554	10,700
Port Eads f. o.....	—	—	—
St. Thomas f. o.....	—	—	—
S. Francisco Cal.....	—	—	—
Total.....	2,112,785	2,160,330	1,554,978
EUROPE			
Channel f. o.....	21,393	7,100	13,750
Havre.....	88,891	54,371	63,137
Antwerp.....	317,856	391,198	144,450
North of Europe & Baltic.....	86,066	141,185	107,597
Bordeaux.....	15,860	17,058	8,399
Lisbon f. o.....	1,830	7,990	5,779
Portugal.....	313,534	300,033	287,474
Mediterranean.....	—	—	—
Total.....	922,996	1,003,682	713,835
ELSEWHERE			
Cape of Good Hope.....	90,857	65,740	41,093
River Plate & West Coast.....	38,887	41,568	25,812
Total.....	89,744	107,308	66,905
United States.....	2,112,785	2,160,330	1,554,978
Europe.....	922,996	1,003,682	713,835
Elsewhere.....	89,744	107,308	66,905
Totals.....	3,125,425	3,271,318	2,335,718

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for 3 months  
1st January—31st March.

DESTINATION	1886	1885	1884
UNITED STATES			
New York.....	502,459	446,337	398,976
Baltimore.....	111,036	117,784	78,367
Hampton Roads f. o.....	—	—	15,390
Richmond.....	5,000	16,780	7,914
Charleston.....	5,659	—	3,300
Savannah.....	—	—	5,184
Mobile.....	69,280	113,447	53,184
Galveston.....	11,200	37,950	11,500
Port Eads f. o.....	—	—	—
St. Thomas f. o.....	—	—	—
S. Francisco Cal.....	—	—	—
Total.....	704,627	725,399	483,694
EUROPE			
Channel f. o.....	17,493	7,100	7,000
Havre.....	19,278	18,508	18,874
Antwerp.....	6,203	8,775	1,590
North of Europe & Baltic.....	67,575	63,219	15,302
Bordeaux.....	20,167	10,707	9,070
Lisbon f. o.....	4,314	1,919	370
Portugal.....	1,084	749	63
Mediterranean.....	66,053	80,273	66,040
Total.....	203,066	189,962	145,608
ELSEWHERE			
Cape of Good Hope.....	11,057	7,540	10,300
River Plate & West Coast.....	11,925	11,740	8,376
Total.....	23,882	19,280	18,676
United States.....	704,627	725,399	483,694
Europe.....	203,066	189,962	145,608
Elsewhere.....	23,882	19,280	18,676
Totals.....	931,575	934,647	647,978

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE  
AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Receipts	Sales	Receipts	Sales	Receipts	Sales
Mar. 23	16,289	711	711	711	711
Mar. 24	8,944	797	797	797	797
Mar. 25	6,359	—	—	—	—
Mar. 26	11,774	3,068	3,068	3,068	3,068
Mar. 27	13,588	3,797	3,797	3,797	3,797
Mar. 28	4,794	—	—	—	—
Mar. 29	9,279	13,315	13,315	13,315	13,315
Mar. 30	3,820	6,958	6,958	6,958	6,958
Mar. 31	11,973	10,935	10,935	10,935	10,935
since last Mar.	28,773	172,777	172,777	172,777	172,777
Total	167,439	1,608,312	1,608,312	1,608,312	1,608,312
Apr. 1	9,283	—	—	—	—
Apr. 2	6,418	—	—	—	—
since last July	3,308,303	2,446,432	2,446,432	2,446,432	2,446,432
Total	170,747	1,614,744	1,614,744	1,614,744	1,614,744

## Imports.

There has been a fair amount of business doing since our last report, but prices are but slightly modified, as receipts of all articles have been moderate, or small. In Flour, the demand has absorbed the supply, of Pine, we have received only a small cargo of Swedish, Kerosene is flat at a slight decline, as is also Lard. Codfish has become very strong under the light supply, and the lastwise markets have been called upon for tonnage.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been:

I. W. Parker from Richmond:	
Haas.....	3,000 bbls.
Crenshaw.....	1,500 "
Clara.....	200 "
Total.....	4,700 bbls.

Arava from New Zealand:

388 bags.....	288 "
Tongariva do.....	543 "

New Light from Baltimore:

Codorus.....	4,110 bbls.
Columbia.....	500 "
Total.....	4,610 "

Sales for the same time have been about 10,000 bbls, and stock in first hands is estimated to be:

14,000 bbls. American	
5,300 " River Plate	
1,000 " New Zealand	
1,000 " Trieste	
Total.....	20,300 bbls.

Brokers quote the market dull at the following prices:

Trieste.....	18,000-18,500
Richmond 1st.....	17,500-18,500
do 2nd.....	17,000-17,500
Baltimore 1st.....	18,000-18,500
do 2nd.....	17,000-17,500
Western & Int. Chili.....	nominal
River Plate.....	16,500-17,500
New Zealand.....	15,500-16,500

Receipts in March were:

12,075 bbls. American	
7,760 " River Plate	
1,750 " Trieste	
517 " New Zealand	
Total.....	22,222 bbls.

against 34,617 " in March last year

Pitch Pine.—There have been no receipts since our last. The last sale was at 40,500 per doz. at which the brokers still quote nominally. Receipts last month were 1,161,678 feet, against 427,833 in March, 1885.

White Pine.—No arrivals and the market flat at 175-180 rs. per foot. Receipts in March were 307,550 feet, against 127,416 feet for the same month last year.

Spruce Pine.—No receipts since our last, nor during the past month. In March 1885 none was received.

Swedish Pine.—The *Hansa* from Christiania brought 589 doz. red deals which were sold at 38,500 per dozen. At this price brokers quote the market steady. Receipts in March were 1,365 doz. against 737 doz. for the same month last year.

Kerosene.—No receipts, but the market has become flat and brokers do not quote invoices over 65,000 per case. Receipts last month were 18,550 cases against 29,500 cases in March, 1885.

Lard.—Receipts have been: 300 kegs, 24 cases per *New Light* from Baltimore. Brokers quote the market nominal at 390-395 rs. for invoices. Receipts in March were 1,725 kegs and 24 cases, against 2,606 packages for the same month last year.

Rosin.—No receipts and market unchanged at about 65,000-70,000 as to weight and quality. Receipts in March were 200 bbls, against 4 bbls. in March last year.

Bran.—No receipts since our last and brokers continue to quote at about 24,000-25,000 per bag. Last month receipts were 6,488 bags, against 9,210 bags for the same month last year.

Indian Corn.—No receipts of foreign maize. Brokers quote River Plate at 35,000-35,500 per bag. Receipts in March were only 105 bags; against nil in the same month last year.

Turpentine.—No receipts. Retail quotations are unchanged at 500-520 rs. per kilo. There were no receipts last month, nor in March, 1885.

Codfish.—Receipts since our last are:

2,065 t. 132 c. per <i>Corunna</i> from Jersey	
500 bbls. Coastwise	
Total.....	2,565 t.

to dealers. The market is very firm at 30,000 for tubs and 30,000-32,000 for cases. The stock is reported to be insignificant. Receipts in March were:

3,615 tubs	
2,334 cases	
Total.....	5,949 packages

against 1,312 packages in March, 1885.

Cement.—The receipts reported since our last are 500 cases per *Ehener* from Hamburg and brokers quote the market unchanged at 68,000-75,000 for British, 63,000-68,000 for German and 75,000-80,000 for French. Receipts last month were 2,400 cases German and 530 British, against 14,537 cases of all kinds for the same month last year.

Coal.—The receipts since our last are:

975 tons per <i>Maipu</i> from Newport	
1,380 " <i>Zuni</i> from Cardiff	
512 " <i>Ottawa</i> from Newcastle	
Total.....	2,867 tons

Last month receipts were 29,935 tons, all British, against 8,314 tons in March last year.

Rice.—No receipts of foreign since our last report. Brokers quote invoices at 93,000-97,000 per bag. Receipts last month were only 500 bags.

Hay.—Receipts are 1,193 bales per *Arabella* from Rosario to contractors. Receipts last month were 3,193 bales, against 11,267 bales in March, 1885.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

## MARCH 23.

RICHMOND—Amer bk *I. W. Parker*; 361 tons; Kane; 46 ds; flour to Phillips Brothers & Co.

## MAR 24.

HAMBURG—Ger bk *Ehener*; 199 tons; Jaeger; 68 ds; sundries to Hartwig, Willmanns & Co.

CHRISTIANA—Nor bk *Hanna*; 278 tons; Swayne; 65 ds; pine to C. W. Gross & Co.

MANCHESTER—Swed lug *Svea*; 457 tons; Barjessen; 47 ds; sundries to Santos.

NEWPORT—Fr bk *Maipu*; 698 tons; Legrand; 48 ds; coal to G. Poley, Robert & Co.

ROSARIO—Br bk *Arabella*; 665 tons; Park; 28 ds; hay to J. de Souza & Co.

ITAJAÍ—Dan bk *Marie Petrus*; 212 tons; Beck; 15 ds; timber to Carregal & Bastos.

## MAR 27.

BALTIMORE—Amer bk *New Light*; 458 tons; Doane; 39 ds; sundries to Phillips Brothers & Co.

JERSEY—Br bk *Corunna*; 155 tons; Petit; 44 ds; codfish to Magalhães & Bastos.

## MAR 28.

CARLISLE—Br bk *Zuni*; 943 tons; Lloyd; 51 ds; coal to order.

MACAO—Gr sch *Deborah*; 143 tons; Hank; 18 ds; ballast to order.

## MAR 31.

NEWCASTLE—Nor bk *Ottawa*; 554 tons; Pandé; 60 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

## DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

## MARCH 23.

NEW YORK—Port bk *Venturosa*; 474 tons; Fonseca; coffee.

QUEBEC—Nor bk *Prince Eugene*; 1286 tons; Nielsen; ballast.

BARBADOS—Br bk *Linda*; 255 tons; Briard; do.

PHILADELPHIA—Br bk *Hastings*; 338 tons; Colman; old iron.

## MAR 24.

SAVANNAH—Br bk *Caspar*; 830 tons; Davies; ballast.

## MAR 25.

BARBADOS—Br lug *Hornet*; 407 tons; Crosby; ballast.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

EMISSION	CIRCULATION	DENOMINATION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	LAST SALE	LAST QUOTATIONS
133,675, 100 Franc	335,000, 100 Franc	Apollon's Jan. July.	6 7/8 %	1,000,000	1,070,000	1,060,000
		do do	5 7/8 %	1,000-800	106 7/8 %	---
1,138, 400 000	1,997,000 000	do do	5 7/8 %	1,000-800	106 7/8 %	--- 94 %
119, 000 000	119,000 000	do do	4 7/8 %	1,000-800	106 7/8 %	---
30,000,000 000	22,413,000 000	do do	5 7/8 %	1,000-800	106 7/8 %	---
1,585,000 000	47,777,500 000	Gold Loan of 1888	4 7/8 %	1,433,000	1,433,000	1,433,000
15,812,500 000	7,956,250 000	Province of Rio de Janeiro	6 7/8 %	1,350,000	1,350,000	1,268,000
		do do	5 7/8 %	200-500	105 7/8 %	--- 106 %
<b>HYPOTHECARY NOTES.</b>						
	2,123,500,000 000	Harris June, Dec.	5 7/8 %	100-800	100 7/8 %	--- 103 1/2 %
	1,555,400 000	Credito Real do Brazil Jan. July	7 1/2 %	750-500	75 1/2 %	73 1/2 %
	3,350,700 000	do gold do	5 3/4 %	100-800	89 5/8 %	89 5/8 %
	3,698,500 000	do S. Paulo do	5 3/4 %	100-800	89 5/8 %	90 1/8 %
	1,000,000 000	do do	6 7/8 %	100-800	70 7/8 %	69 7/8 %

CAPITAL	SHARES	PAID UP	VOTING	NAME	RESERVE FUND	LAST SALE	LAST DIVIDEND		LAST QUOTATIONS
							AM'T	PAID	
				BANKS					
500,000\$	2,500	All	200\$	Auxilian	6,671 \$58	1953 300	8 000	Jan. 1886	..... 198\$ 000
15,000,000	155,000	All	200\$	Brazil	6,018,128 \$8	260 000	0 000	Jan. 1886	160,000—167 000
12,000,000	60,000	30,000	200	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.	1,147,955 \$15	244 000	0 000	Jan. 1886	243 500—245 000
12,000,000	60,000	30,000	200	Commercio	885,000 000	220 000	0 000	Jan. 1886	.... 244 000
70,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	Credito Real do Brazil	58,318 467	0 000	10 %	Jan. 1886	.... 50 000
1,000,000	5,000	2,500	200	Credito do S. Paulo.	61,591 399	0 000	3 700	Jan. 1886	140 000—185 000
£ 1,000,000	50,000	£ 25,000	£ 200	English Rio de Janeiro, Limited.	2 180,000	200 000	0 000	Jan. 1886	.... 202 000
5,000,000	50,000	25,000	£ 200	Industrial e Mercantil.	875,000 000	0 000	0 000	Jan. 1886	.... 202 000
1,000,000	5,000	All	£ 200	London and Brazilian, Limited.	£ 240,000	0 000	8 s	Oct. 1885	.....
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	Mercantil de Santos	375,000 000	250 000	0 000	Jan. 1886	.....
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	Predial	174,319 770	0 000	6 000	Jan. 1885	75 000—288 000
8,000,000	40,000	All	200	Rural e Hypotecario	2,370,308 \$87	285 000	10 000	Jan. 1885	283 000—78 000
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	Uniao de Credito	74 000	0 000	0 000	Jan. 1885	.....

				RAILWAYS					
800,000	4,000	All	200	Campos de Aratama	—	—	9 000	Jan. 1886	—
6,000,000	14,000	12,718	200	Campos and Caraganga	1,642 300	130 000	2 1/2 %	Dec. 1885	—
£ 375,000	—	£ 100	—	do debentures	—	—	5 1/2 %	Jan. 1886	—
400,000	3,000	All	200	Caveirao	—	—	40 000	—	30 000
1,500,000	7,500	1,976	200	Juiz de Fora to Friburgo	—	—	—	—	—
100,000	—	—	200	do debentures	—	—	—	—	—
200,000,000	100,000	75,000	200	Leopoldina	107,847 748	143 700	6 1/2 %	Jan. 1886	—
10,000,000	—	—	200	do do	—	—	7 000	Jan. 1886	—
10,000,000	—	—	400	do debentures	—	—	187 000	6 1/2 %	April 1886
8,000,000	40,000	29,751	200	Machado Camargo	—	—	580 000	—	183 000
2,071,730	—	—	200	do do	—	—	100 000	—	—
1,071,000	—	—	—	do do debentures	15,618 670	99 000	4 000	Jan. 1885	80 000—100 000
8,000,000	40,500	25,500	—	All	—	—	80 %	Jan. 1885	80 %—84 %
270,000	—	—	200	Mogiagua	—	283 500	8 1/2 %	Oct. 1884	—
£ 413,720	—	£ 100	—	do do	—	262 000	7 1/2 %	April 1885	—
1,000,000	6,000	4,350	200	do debentures	—	—	5 1/2 %	—	—
1,000,000	6,000	4,350	200	Note	8,717 036	5 000	—	Jan. 1885	—
485,000	—	—	200	Oeste de Minas	—	202 000	8 1/2 %	Oct. 1885	—
25,000,000	100,000	67,500	200	Paulista (West of S. Paulo)	259,030 803	250 000	1 000	April 1885	—
£ 139,400	—	—	100	Pineira do Oeste	20,050 653	240 000	9 000	Oct. 1885	—
—	—	—	—	do do	—	—	—	Jan. 1886	—

[illegible][illegible]

**Insurance.****GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith &amp; Youle.

No. 62, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março.**THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Phipps Brothers &amp; Co.

No. 16, Rua do Visconde de Inhamum.

**LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie &amp; Co

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

**PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.**

Established 1782

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

E. W. May,

RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,  
Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraity**HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE Co.**

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Norton, Megaw &amp; Co.

No. 82, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março, Rio de Janeiro**THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.**Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund.... £ 420,000 ..

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

E. W. May,

RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,  
Corner of Rua do Visconde de Itaboraity**COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE.**Fire Risks  
Authorized 1870Marine Risks  
Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Wilson Sons &amp; Co. Limited.

No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.**Capital..... £2,000,000  
Accumulated Funds.... £5,245,104

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore &amp; Co. agents.

(Agents for Lloyd's)

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria

**NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES Co. LIMITED.**

Blasting Gelatine and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

Also patent Detonator caps and Bickford's patent

For further information and price, apply to the

Agents for Brazil:

Watson, Ritchie &amp; Co.

No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni

Rio de Janeiro

**Shipping.****THOMAS NORTON'S**

OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS  
Established in 1868Loading Berth; Covered Pier No. 17, East River.  
For Freight and General Information apply to

Thomas Norton,

104 Wall St., New-York.

**Steamships.****LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.**

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

April Departures:

To New York:

[Every Saturday]

Halifax (Loading in Santos).... Apr. 3rd  
Havre (Loading in Santos).... 10th  
Others (Loading in Santos).... 17th  
Basel (Loading in Santos).... 24th

EXTRA

Tycho Brahe..... Apr. 15th

To Southampton:

Cunard Belgian mail..... Apr. 15th  
Galleo do do..... 29th

For Other Ports:

Enoch River Plate..... Apr. 8th  
Almaida Baltimore..... 14th  
Horrax River Plate..... 15th  
Ploah New Orleans..... 20thTo Rio Grande Ports:  
Cunard..... Every  
Charbon..... Wednesday  
or Saturday

LANPORT &amp; HOLT,

21 Water Street, Liverpool

ARTHUR HOLLAND &amp; Co.,

17, Leadenhall Street, London

For freight and passages apply to

Agents:—Norton, Megaw &amp; Co.

No. 82 Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março

Broker:—Svert Sivertson,

Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março No. 35.**ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES.  
1886

Date	Steamer	Destination
Apr. 9	Elbe	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Macao, Pernambuco, Lauro and Vigo.
17	Teut	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton on the 24th and 26th of every month and arrive in Rio de Janeiro on the 23rd and 25th proceeding to the River Plate after the necessary delay. The latter also call at Santos.

The homeward bound steamers continue to leave Rio on the 14th and 24th of every month. The former also call at Santos.

For freight and passages apply to

E. W. MAY, Superintendent

Rua do General Camara No. 2,  
(Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraity).**UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM SHIP Co.**

The fine packet

**ADVANCE,**

will sail 28th April at 10 a. m. for

NEW YORK

calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHAM,  
[entering the two last named ports]  
PARÁ, BARBADOS and St. THOMAS

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons &amp; Co., Limited; Agents

No. 2 Praça das Marinhãs

And for cargo to

W. C. Peck.

No. 6, Praça do Commercio

**Banks.****ENGLISH BANK**

OF

RIO DE JANEIRO  
(LIMITED)HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON  
BRANCHES:

Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Santos and Pará

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000  
Reserve Fund..... £ 150,000

Draws on

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,  
and transacts every description of Banking business.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**HEAD OFFICE: LONDON  
BRANCHES:LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA  
RIO DE JANEIRO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, SANTOS,  
SÃO PAULO, AND MONTEVIDEO.Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
Capital paid up..... £ 500,000  
Reserve fund..... £ 210,000

Draws on:

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.,  
LONDON,Messrs. MALLET FRERES & Co.,  
PARIS,Messrs. J. H. SCHRODER & Co.,  
HAMBURG,Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & Co.,  
NEW YORK.**WINES**

Port—from J. &amp; W. Graham &amp; Co. of Oporto;

Sherry—from Ashbourne;

Madeira—direct from Welsh Brothers;

in cases of 1 doz. bottles

Imported by

Andrew Steele &amp; Co.

No. 72, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março.**CRASHLEY & Co.,**

Newsdealers and Bookellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals Agents for  
The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, of the Touchard Editions of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lavell Library constantly on hand.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Agents in Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.

Dealers in Almond's, Price &amp; Lubin's and Royal Perineux and Pearl's Soap.

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

**THE HANDY DESK TABLET.**

Convenient for rough notes, memoranda, calculations, etc., where loose scraps of paper are usually employed.

Common size in stock.

Special sizes, plain or printed, made on short notice.

TYPOGRAPHIA ALDINA.

70, Sete de Setembro.

**THE CRUISE OF THE BROOKLYN.**

on the

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION

Compiled from the record of the cruise published in The Brooklyn Eagle

Contains a full account of the principal incidents of the cruise, a graphic description of the places visited and the social entertainments given and received by the officers of the ship at Rio, Montevideo, Cape Town, St. Helena and elsewhere.

Paper, 272 pp.; Price \$4000.

For sale at No. 70 Sete de Setembro, 1st floor.

**RUBBER HAND STAMPS**

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

Caixa no Correio No. 906.

Rio de Janeiro.

**TYPOGRAPHIA ALDINA**79, RUA SETE DE SETEMBRO,  
1st floor.

This new printing office is well mounted with new presses and type, and is prepared to do all kinds of general and commercial work with dispatch.

It is the only English Printing Office in Rio de Janeiro, and is therefore the best place for having printed the many English forms which are so largely used in commerce.

For the finer grades of work this office can not be surpassed in Rio de Janeiro.

**FAHNESTOCK'S**  
"B. A."  
**VERMIFUGE.**

THIS valuable remedy has now been prominently before the people for fifty-seven years, the manufacture and sale of it having been commenced in 1827. Its popularity and sale have never been so large as at the present time, and this, of itself, speaks loudly as to its wonderful efficacy.

We do not hesitate to say, that in no single instance has it failed to remove worms from either children or adults who were afflicted by these foes to human life.

We are constantly in receipt of testimonials from physicians as to its wonderful efficacy. Its success has produced counterfeits, and the buyer must be particularly careful to examine the entire name, and see that it is

**"B. A. Fahnestock's" Vermifuge.****THE RIO NEWS**

Published three times a month for the American and European mails.

The Rio News was established under its present title and management on the 1st of April, 1879, succeeding the *Brazil and American Mail*. Although the style, title and frequency of issue were changed at the time of transfer, the designations of number and volume are continued unbroken. At the beginning of 1885 the style of the publication was still further changed by an increase from four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the paper. This change not only largely increased the size of the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for office and reference use.

The policy adopted by THE NEWS at its outset was that of strict independence and impartiality. The editors had well-grounded convictions on political and economic questions, and as they believed that all such questions had a direct or indirect influence on commercial and financial enterprises they decided to discuss them just as far as their relative importance made it desirable. In this line of policy THE NEWS has been successful even beyond all expectation.

With the beginning of its 13th volume (January, 1886) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. THE NEWS will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question fairly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its new columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

In addition to a large circulation in the United States and Europe, where its commercial reports are much appreciated, THE NEWS has a wide circulation throughout Brazil, thus making the paper a valuable advertising medium. The rates charged are 15¢ per inch per quarter, with a reduction of 20% for additional space and time.

**TERMS.**One year's subscription..... \$20.00  
English and American subscriptions..... £2 or \$10

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL ROOMS:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa no Correio, A.

117 ALDINA, 79, Sete de Setembro.